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The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

Anti-Slavery Meeting at the Mansion House.

ON Wednesday afternoon, July 22nd, under the auspices of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, an influential and largely attended Meeting was held in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, to hear an address from Mr. H. M. STANLEY, the distinguished traveller, on the condition of the Slave-trade in Africa, and especially on the practicability of carrying out GENERAL GORDON's scheme of approaching the Bahr Gazelle and Upper Nile by way of the Congo. The Lord Mayor (Sir ROBERT FOWLER, M.P.), presided, and there were present, besides Mr. STANLEY, CARDINAL MANNING, VISCOUNT CRANBORNE, the BARONESS and Mr. BURDETT-COUTTS, the COUNTESS OF IDDESLEIGH, the LADY MAYORESS and the Misses FOWLER, Mrs. SURTEES-ALLNATT, the BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER & BRISTOL, the BISHOP OF LICHFIELD, Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON, Bart., Rev. B. JACKSON, Mr. A. PEASE, M.P., Mr. C. MOBERLY BELL, Mr. BENNETT BURLINGH, Mr. J. H. TRITTON, Mr. EDMUND STURGE, Mr. W. H. WYLDE, C.M.G., General HENRY EYRE, Commander CAMERON, C.B., Mr. J. F. HUTTON (President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce), Mr. D. MACKENZIE, Mr. F. W. CHESSON, the Rev. HORACE WALLER, Mr. HYDE CLARKE, Mr. C. H. ALLEN, Mr. STAFFORD ALLEN, Lady ELLIS, Mrs. F. JEUNE, Sir SPENCER ST. JOHN, Mr. JAMES LONG, Mr. CALEB R. KEMP, Mr. JOSEPH ALLEN, Mr. R. CUST, F.R.G.S., Mr. W. H. WARTON, Mr. J. B. BRAITHWAITE, Mr. M. MOWAT (late President Bombay Chamber of Commerce), Mr. JAMES CLARK, Dr. ADDISON GIBBS (Ex-Governor of the State of Oregon), Mr. J. G. ALEXANDER, LL.B., Mr. ARNOLD PYE-SMITH, Rev. J. O. WHITEHOUSE, Rev. Dr. SYLE, Mr. A. E. ARMFELT (formerly with GENERAL GORDON in the Soudan), Rev. C. T. ACKLAND, Mr. E. HARRISON, Rev. Dr. TAFEL, Mr. J. E. TEALL, and others.

The LORD MAYOR, in opening the proceedings, said they were met that afternoon in regard to a question which for a long course of years had appealed, and he hoped always would appeal, to the hearts of Englishmen, namely, the question of Slavery. That was a question of doing all that lay in their power to promote the abolition of Slavery in all parts of the world. (Cheers). He had no doubt that many who were there that day were present last year on the 1st of August at the Meeting held in the Guildhall, under the Presidency of the Prince of Wales, to commemorate the jubilee of that great act, the emancipation of Slaves in the West Indies. By that great deed our beloved country washed her hands of the sin and the guilt of Slavery, and from that day forward, whatever they had to deplore in other respects, they, at all events,

had had the satisfaction of feeling that our Gracious Sovereign ruled over no Slaves in the whole of her vast dominions. (Cheers.) But while, as regarded British dominions, Slavery had been abolished, they must bear in mind that there was a great deal that they had to deplore in other parts of the world. There was a great amount of Slavery going on in many parts of the world. The object of the Meeting last year, and also of the present Meeting, was to do what lay in their power to put an end to Slavery in different parts of the world. Now as regarded civilized countries, which were brought into closer connexion with us, we were able to watch what was going on ; but as regarded the vast continent of Africa, with which we were becoming more and more acquainted by the heroic exertions of men like the illustrious traveller beside him (Mr. STANLEY) (cheers), LIVINGSTONE, and others, they nevertheless must feel that the Slavery that went on, on that vast continent, was a subject which came before them in a very sad way, and that they ought all to aid, to the best of their ability, in putting an end to the accursed traffic, and all the evils with which it was connected. (Cheers). There was one thing that they should bear in mind, namely, that they should be prepared to keep their eye upon the question all over the world, and particularly in the great continent to which he had alluded, for the time was not yet come when they could expect to work without having to make some sacrifices. They all felt pride in the fact, that half a century ago their fathers paid down 20 millions to get rid of the curse of Slavery. (Cheers.) He did not say that at the present moment they were called upon to make such an outlay as that, but no doubt, to put an end to Slavery in many parts of the world, must involve a very considerable sacrifice. They knew that with that object during the last two years this country had made considerable sacrifices in money, and what was more, in human life, and some of the best blood in England, to endeavour to put an end to the evils that existed. He was rather afraid that in the present state of things Africa was worse than they could wish—worse than it was years ago. In these circumstances it became them to keep their eyes open and to do what lay in their power to promote emancipation and civilization in that part of the world. He could only conclude by expressing an earnest hope, that the result of that important meeting to stimulate the efforts made in connexion with this subject, would be to put an end to Slavery and all the evils which attended it, and he hoped that it would tend towards the spread of that great religion which, like its great Founder, breathed nothing but peace on earth and good will to the children of men. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. H. ALLEN, the secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, announced a donation to the Society of £100 from the Baroness BURDETT-COUTTS, in memory of GENERAL GORDON, and in response to a statement made by him before leaving Khartoum that he felt sure the Baroness would, if asked, give a contribution to the Anti-Slavery Society. Mrs. SURTEES-ALLNATT, of Hereford, presented £50 to the Society, "in affectionate remembrance of GENERAL GORDON." The Committee hoped that this might form a nucleus for a GENERAL GORDON Anti-Slavery Fund, of which they would be trustees,

the great work to which he devoted so many years of his life not having yet met with any adequate public recognition. (*See page 444*).

Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON, Bart., here took the chair, the LORD MAYOR having another engagement.

Letters of regret and sympathy with the cause were received from the ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY and YORK, the BISHOPS OF LONDON, NEWCASTLE, ROCHESTER, and PETERBORO, the EARLS OF SHAFTESBURY, IDDESLEIGH, CLARENDON, DUNDONALD, and many other gentlemen.

The BISHOP of GLOUCESTER and BRISTOL moved as the first resolution,—“That this meeting desires to call public attention to the convention entered into by the Government of Egypt and HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY on the 4th of August, 1877, by which it is stipulated that the sale of Negro Slaves or Abyssinians from family to family, shall be, and shall remain, prohibited in Egypt, in an absolute manner, upon all the territory comprised between Alexandria and Assouan, on and after the 4th of August, 1884; and whereas after the expiration of nearly a year from that date there is no sign whatever of this convention being put into force, Her Majesty's Government be asked to urge that of Egypt to carry out the convention in its entirety, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Most Noble the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.” He desired, in his position as a member of the English episcopate, to express his great sympathy with the objects of the Meeting, and with the tenor of the resolution, by which the Egyptian Government was to be forthwith called upon to carry out the treaty, which should have been put in force some months ago. What they wanted now was a little determination on the part of our Government. The time had fully come, for the evil, he regretted to say, had during the last two or three years assumed very serious dimensions. He feared that they heard very little of the Slavery which existed in Egypt; and many people must have read with amazement the pamphlet entitled “Scandals at Cairo,” which revealed that there were over thirty Slave dealers in Cairo now plying their dastardly trade. Could they be any longer silent? Was it not their duty, be the affairs in Egypt as complicated as they might, to liberate their consciences, and call upon the Government to bring the Egyptian authorities to a proper feeling on the subject? There was no longer any excuse. They also needed a complete reorganisation of the Slave department at Cairo. It was startling to note that, while down to two or three years ago £20,000 a year was spent in that holy cause, at the present time only £1,200 was expended—namely, £600, the salary of one official, and two sums of £300 each for subordinates in Egypt. They especially wanted a little more moral earnestness on the part of the Executive. He trusted that that great Meeting might do something towards putting an end to the existing Slave-trade, and he hoped they might have a more energetic system of dealing with it, and that by the close of another year a fresh blow—deep and trenchant—would have been struck at the accursed traffic in Slaves in Egypt. (Cheers.)

The Rev. HORACE WALLER said that it required some indulgence on the part of the audience when one took upon himself to stand between the proposer of this resolution and the address for which all were waiting so anxiously, viz. that of Mr. STANLEY. But his apology must be that he himself had probably cut the first Slave-stick in twain from a Slave's neck in Central Africa, under no less a leader than Dr. LIVINGSTONE, so that it might be taken for granted that the operations of this Society always held a very prominent place in his hopes, and in his endeavour to further its interests. The Secretary had just read to them the letters under many hands of those whose goodwill was with them that day, but whom circumstances kept away from the Meeting. He held another letter in his hand from one who was absent too, and he thought it right to lay before them several sentences in it. It was impossible for the writer to be there; circumstances engraven indelibly on the pages of history would tell how it came about that he was absent; they would never meet him again face to face till that great, yet uncertain, moment when all the separated will once more be brought together—he alluded to CHARLES GORDON.

Concerning the operations of the Society he had written thus:—

"My dear WALLER,—The Anti-Slavery Society has probably done more than any one Religious society in the world, for the releasing of the bonds of man from the cruelty of his fellow creatures.

"Unsectarian, and appealing to the sentiments of humanity in every man, no civilised being ought to exist who has not some interest in its success. Its motto is liberation of man *from* man, and though I think some may judge me extreme, I think that we may to some degree trace God's blessing on our country in having taken the initiative in this matter. When we think that the fathers of this Society wrested from the Government twenty millions for this object, and that in spite of the most powerful opposition, we ought to be encouraged to persevere.

"Egypt is, and has been the principal hotbed of this iniquity. What have we in favour there? We have the convention and decree which accompanied it, August 17th, 1877. * * * The publication and consequent adhesion of Tewfik to this decree and convention (*mark*, I put them together) is of the greatest importance, for it prevents the inevitable excuse that when these epochs arrive they are unprepared. It prevents our Foreign Office (Liberal or Conservative) begging for delay or for mitigation of the liberation. As for the time which will elapse between this and 1884 and 1889, I feel we can do little unless we get the Registration Scheme carried through. The Egyptian Government will wriggle out of anything else, and will wriggle with the concurrence of our Foreign Office; but in 1884 and 1889 we have our legal position, and we should be prepared by measures *taken now* for that battle.

"I conclude by saying that as the object of this Society is the liberation of man from the cruelty of man, all individualism ought to be put aside. We ought to keep the object before us, and that irrespective of any individual whatever. Here, perhaps, is the only subject in which men of all creeds can agree, for all men must agree on the enormous iniquity of separating fathers from children, mothers from husbands. The wretched rat will defend her young, and my blood burns that such wretched effete creatures as those Pashas and Beys should be allowed to continue this cruelty, and for this I

"think that we may look for somewhat more pecuniary support and personal influence on the part of the public."

[I may here say that GENERAL GORDON never used words that he did not endorse with deeds; when he wrote the above he sent the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society a cheque for £100 out of his very limited means, and an extra £5 as his first annual subscription to the Society's funds].

When I look around me and see upon this platform, and before me also, speakers and members of the society, gathered together from the forces of religion and science, and from the professional ranks—when I follow the words of the Prelate who has just sat down, and anticipate the speech of CARDINAL MANNING, I feel how truly Catholic is the spirit of this Society, and with what ease men can lay aside those political and religious differences which too often prove disabilities, when men are all but united together against a common evil. But it is no less my duty to remind you, ladies and gentlemen, of the legitimate sphere within which the operations of this Society must be confined. We shall presently listen to the enthralling narrative of Mr. STANLEY, whom the Society has drawn under its ægis; to him is the task allotted of mapping out for us those regions more recently invaded by light through his energy, and most distressed by the consequences of the Slave-trade. But for us there is work of a different nature. It is to deal with old evils on which light has long been shed. We cannot engage ourselves in tactics which belong to warfare. To consign arms and ammunition to those parts of the world, where alone force can put an end to the inhuman barbarities which prevail, and to actively co-operate with expeditions such as GENERAL GORDON would have headed in the future, had he been spared, as he did in days gone by—is altogether outside our sphere, much as I could individually bless the strong hand which, by any means, would put a stop to the atrocities I have witnessed in Africa. No; more dry, uninteresting, but yet none the less business-like work has to be accomplished by us. Treaties like the one to which the resolution refers have a habit of getting into Foreign Office pigeon-holes, and there hiding, if some one does not prevent it. As points arise connected with Slavery and the Slave-trade it is the immediate duty of this Society to nudge the elbow here, buttonhole the Member of Parliament there, institute rummages in pigeon-holes at Cairo one day, inform the public and break up crass impenetrable ignorance continually, as it drops down upon questions relating to the Slave-trade in the most heart-wearying manner—believe me, there is plenty to do in these legitimate directions.

But before I conclude let me say one word more about the truth contained in GENERAL GORDON's words. It has been my own privilege to work for 20 years as a member of this Society. I see one present who remembers, as the father of our Committee, the time when England once and for all ceased complicity with Slavery; Mr. EDMUND STURGE is the golden link that binds those times past to our own day, but in the nature of things we require an infusion of young blood. I trust that one result of this gathering may be that young men from the professions and business circles, will join the British and

Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and give their time and intelligence to assist in carrying out the truly noble objects which have created it, and sustaining by God's grace and blessing, its vast usefulness.

There can be no question that the present crisis, and the subject alluded to in the resolution I have the honour to second, command our immediate attention. The English troops now evacuating Dongola have a mass of miserable humanity hanging on their heels of thousands of ruined and desolate people whose sin is that they have trusted us. Let us as a Society, at all events by our earnestness concerning this Treaty, on whose words hang the fates of so many, do all that we can to stem the popular belief in Egypt that our presence there has only been a sham and a delusion.

The BISHOP OF LICHFIELD, in supporting the resolution, expressed his heartfelt sympathy with the great cause which had brought them together in that crowded Meeting. On the question of Slavery they had allowed themselves to be lulled into a condition of almost inertness and indifference, in regard to what was the greatest horror which existed on the face of the earth. It was well that one who had been face to face with it—he meant Mr. STANLEY—should be there to tell them once again something of its horrible accessories. It had always been the characteristic of the British nation that it abhorred enslavement, and endeavoured to abolish the curse from off the globe. He hoped they would carry out those objects, and that Englishmen everywhere would abolish that trade which, if it were allowed to continue, would remain a stigma on our great commerce, and a blot upon the country from which it came. (Cheers.) He hoped the news of that Meeting would once more arouse the enthusiasm latent in every English heart.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Sir THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON then, amid cheers, invited Mr. H. M. STANLEY to address the Meeting, referring to the great courage, energy, and ability displayed by him, as a traveller, for the benefit of the whole human race.

Mr. H. M. STANLEY, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering, said,—My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—This Meeting has been called, as I take it, to consider what we, not prompted by any political feeling, but purely from a benevolent sentiment for our dark species, now more than ever imperilled by a series of most disastrous circumstances, can do to protect them, even in a small measure, from a great and impending evil which is only too certain to visit them. Could we but wipe out of memory and historical fact the events which have happened even during the last twelvemonth in the Soudan, and begin again our connexion with that country with the new light that has dawned upon us, and possessed of the wisdom which bitter experience has taught us, it is certain we should speak strongly and act strenuously to prevent those disasters which have visited the Soudan, and left in our hearts that feeling of sharp regret which surges up each time we think of the sad fate of GORDON, and the unavailing deaths of many brave soldiers. Despite the delirious ferocity of the adherents of the MAHDI, there is not a doubt but the

great English captain of the Soudan, whose loss we shall ever deplore, might have been rescued from that doom which overtook him and his garrison at Khartoum six months ago ; but no power exists on this earth to bid time roll back the months which signify so much woe to the Soudan, sorrow and un-availing pity to us. Personally I sincerely regret that GENERAL GORDON'S fearless nature caused him to so unwarily undertake a task which so closely bordered on the impossible ; that a noble wilfulness prevented him from assuming the responsibility of commanding such civilians as chose to save themselves by submission to the inexorable MAHDI, while he himself departed with his steamers and boats, with the garrison, to the safer lands on the Upper White Nile, whence with chosen bands and, by a Fabian policy, he could have harassed the Prophet and his fierce followers, until WOLSELEY could have appeared on the Nile between Berber and Khartoum, when both leaders could have joined their forces together and utterly crushed the fanatical host. That he was sorely tempted to do this may be seen in the book lately issued, which contains his soliloquies, page 49 :—"Supposing evacuation is determined upon the MAHDI would, on taking Khartoum, think twice of moving upon Egypt if I was on his rear at the Equator with all the steamers." There are many other things which may be regretted, the omission or commission of which tended to seal GORDON'S fate. The astonishing resources of his great mind, and his brave unfaltering courage, caused him to despise the clamorous and pestilent fanaticism as a paltry farce. Were the relief expedition and its General but equal to the sharp emergencies of the time, his gifted military prescience saw how easy it were to put an extinguisher upon his swart opponent, restore order out of chaos, and retire for earnest, useful work in the Bahr Gazelle. But, alas, he had held to Khartoum all too long ; relief was still far off, and yet so near. Madness surged against the gates, and the fanatics, aided and abetted by treason, rushed in through the gates like crowds of wolves, and the brave soul, whom a bounteous Heaven had blessed with fulness of honour, sought its eternal home. A dim distorted image of the last scene in this wild drama of Khartoum will always cling to us like the memory of an awful dream each time we, with our mundane ideas, shall think of the city and the man, and each time we shall regret that such a man should have perished so untimely. Losers have a right to grumble, and as we mourn the loss of GORDON we have a right to feel sore, and express our regrets that so many events adverse to his life should have deprived us of him. In my personal grief for his fate, I confess that something approaching to selfishness is found in it. I looked up to him as a future coadjutor in my own work. (Cheers.) For years I regarded his assistance as certain, because the KING OF THE BELGIANS had promised me, at a very early period of the Congo enterprise, that he would endeavour to secure the co-operation of GENERAL GORDON. I can well understand, also, that the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY considers his loss irreparable. GORDON alive is infinitely superior to GORDON dead. While he is alive neither ZEBEHR, the MAHDI, nor any Slave dealing Turks or Arabs, dare keep the Equatorial Provinces as a Slave park, without reckoning with the man whose existence is a

danger and a menace to them. (Cheers.) While he breathes there is still hope for the downtrodden and harassed races whose numbers feed the Slave marts of Egypt, Nubia and Arabia. His love for the oppressed peoples passes that of a brother, because it is so lofty and so unselfish that, while he lives, the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY may well hope that, whatever the policy of England may be as regards the Soudan, they have one true, brave, strong man who is animated with a quenchless hate for the Slave-trader. (Cheers.) But being dead, ruin, blackness, desolation, as of the grave follow, unless you here to-day resolve that his great example shall stimulate you to do something to rescue those provinces from their impending fate. (Cheers.) That has been the hope of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY in calling this Meeting. Some weeks ago I asked, somewhat cynically what was the value of a dead missionary? (A laugh.) I have met some missionaries and pious men since, who have endeavoured to prove to me that a missionary leaves behind him his example of self-denial, beautiful self-abnegation, his living, unsubduable, trustful faith in God, which stimulates many other zealous men to take up his unfinished task, until victory crowns their efforts. I should be glad to really believe this, and to be convinced that a lay missionary like GORDON, for instance, being dead, yet spoke to you with all the force of a live GORDON. No better opportunity to prove this can be found than to-day, when I recall the man to you. I can readily imagine what great force there would lie in his words were a living GORDON's soul speaking to your souls; how you would be electrified by him, how the dullest sense here would be quickened with that subtle ethereal fire radiating from his visible presence, and how you would passionately vow to help him in his defence of the helpless wretches, who will be presently parked in the zeriba of the Slave-trader on the Upper Nile. (Cheers.) I say my imagination is strong enough to conceive such a scene, but you will have to prove to me, by your voices and acts to-day, whether my worldly cynicism is at fault when I say that the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will find the net result of this Meeting to be nothing more than a sentimental avowal that, alas, it is a sin and a shame that such things should be. If I am wrong, then I say be of good cheer, my Christian friends. Though GORDON is dead his disembodied voice still speaks to you. Hark to what he says:—"Although to all appearances the outlook of the suppression of the African Slave-trade seems very dark, it would appear that such is not the case in reality. Until we cut off the Slave-trade at the source of its existence no measures can be efficacious. Either stop the stream at its head, or stop the demand further down; we cannot cut it off further down in the present state of affairs, but we can stop it at its head. LEOPOLD II. has now pushed his posts up to 250 miles from Bahr Gazelle province, and now that GENERAL GORDON is going out to help STANLEY we may expect that their joint efforts will deal a fatal blow to the Slave-hunters who are now fully occupied in the other parts of the Soudan, and who will be continually so for some time, whatever may be the end of the Soudan revolt. We therefore think that things do not look so bad as they are thought, provided some assistance, not meagre, be afforded to the KING OF THE BELGIANS' expedition;

such assistance could be given freely and spontaneously by some millionaires, and they could rely on their money being well spent in alleviating one of the greatest curses on this earth. It is no use, practically, taking up the boys who have robbed the orchard, but it is practical sense to prevent the boys entering the orchard, and that is what the KING OF THE BELGIANS' most costly and disinterested expedition will do, and is working to do, at the present time, the orchard being those lands whence the poor wretches are dragged." This is an extract from GORDON's last article on the Slave-trade, written at Brussels the month he set out for the Soudan. In 1879 he wrote: "What are the guineas which are now given by rich people to the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY? Let them give £20 a year—they will not feel it." He, himself, in 1880, gave £100 to this Society, when he had but £700 or £800 in the world. (Cheers.) In his last journals GORDON continually soliloquizes over his intended mission to the Congo, by which he hoped to reach the Bahr Gazelle region to rescue the peoples there from the Slave-traders. Did what he conceived his strict sense of duty not prevent him, nothing would have given him greater delight than to be permitted to seal the Equatorial Provinces against ZEBEHR, the MAHDI, and the Slaving rovers who devastated the rich lands of the Equator. On page 237 he says: "I am secure against any loss through His MAJESTY the KING OF THE BELGIANS." On page 233 he says: "If the MAHDI has got the Bahr Gazelle the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY may as well close their office as to the suppression of the Slave-trade in these parts." Others of his references in the same book are: "Could this affair have been arranged we could have bolted to the Equator. I hope to get out of this affair, and either go to the Congo *via* Equatorial Province or by Brussels." In a private letter he says: "In January, 1886, we will (D.V.) be at Bahr Gazelle. We will take every province back from the Slave-traders; but these are secret prophecies." Thus the noble soul dreamed, and brooded, and proposed in his loneliness at Khartoum, but God disposed otherwise. "*Après moi, le déluge*," he cries out, which prophecy has been verified. Silence as of death has come over the land which beheld the last scene of his life, and where he drew his last breath. All have retired as it were with veiled eyes from the dismal theatre. Ministers have relinquished every thought of protracting the agony of the struggle with the fateful fanatic of Kordofan. Your greatest general has retired with drooping plumes and dimmed renown from the contest, though your soldiers have won the admiration of the world by their matchless valour and unyielding fortitude. (Cheers.) To commemorate one of the most memorable and tragic episodes in British history, and one of the most unique geniuses that ever this country has produced, you were about to erect a seamen's hospital in an obscure Oriental seaport; then after vacillating, hesitating, and veering about various other propositions (laughter), you have finally resolved to raise a Gordon Boy's Camp, or school, or something or other, and, doubtless, you will have a Gordon dressing bag, or collar, or hat (laughter), to still more testify your admiration of your illustrious countryman, who perished, as he said, in almost the last words you will ever hear from him,

"while doing the best I could for the honour of my country." Did your great NELSON do more than give his life for the honour of his country? (Cheers.) Next to living and doing the best a man can for the honour of his country, I conceive that dying is the next noblest thing a man can do while serving it. But GORDON did all three well and nobly, according to his abilities and his opportunities; and if this country has ever been proud of its heroes, and if it is true that it always helps a man to act the best he can towards the maintenance of its honour, your own consciences will approve me if I say that, to this peerless man's memory something more is due, not only from the Government of the nation for whom he has lost his life, but from yourselves as the people. (Cheers.) Not only in some public place, as the Embankment, near the Egyptian obelisk, or in Trafalgar Square, near the other pious soldier, HAVELOCK, but within one of the noblest cathedrals of the British Empire, or in your glorious Abbey, should some place be found where, inscribed on a marble pedestal or tablet, those noble words should be engraved—"I have done the best I could for the honour of our country. Good-bye." (Cheers.) And now let me show you what you English people, apart from the Government, should do in honour of the grand life lost at your behest, and for the sake of the sentiments with which you particularly imbued him. You are well aware that he was engaged by King LEOPOLD to assist me on the Congo, but that at the distress you manifested in your public journals at his departure for a little-known field, in which you could have but little interest, he resigned his mission to the Congo, and deferred to your wishes that his proper field was the classic Nile, whither he went never to return. You must not forget, also, that the insurrection in the Soudan began not merely from religious fanaticism, but that it assumed its more formidable dimensions through the attempted suppression of the Slave-trade in the Soudan, in which BAKER and GORDON figured conspicuously, and which was started in this country. Mostly all other nations and countries limit themselves to a mere sentimental interest, languid enough at the utmost, in the suppression of the abominable traffic in mankind, but this country and its people have been famous for the active measures they have adopted, free sacrifice of life and money notwithstanding. (Cheers.) Under these circumstances, does it not strike you now that you, who urged him to his death in that almost hopeless contest, single-handed as he was, against the united savage hosts of North-Central Africa, should take up the work he yearned to his death-day to accomplish—that is, do what you can, wisely and prudently, to rescue the tribes of the southern Bahr Gazelle from the doom that surely awaits them if the help such as you can give is withheld? (Hear.) No doubt the gist of what I say to you will be reported abroad, and perhaps political importance attributed to what is pure sentiment. It will be wiser for us, therefore, to leave nothing obscure in explaining how your work may be done, without rousing in prurient minds a suspicion of your intentions. There are two routes to the district under consideration—one is by the Suez Canal, Suakin, Berber, and up the Nile to the Bahr Gazelle, which, though shorter, is

thoroughly blocked and impassable ; the second is direct from England to the Congo, and up that river and its affluent the Biyerré. By this last route you may have water carriage, for the conveyance of your stores, to within seventy miles of the frontier or watershed between the Nile and the Congo, where it may be presumed you will halt to decide upon your future operations, and gather all the facts necessary to arrive at a prudent decision. To this point from the sea you will travel through a friendly State, wherein you are assured by conventions made with all Europe of assistance and sympathy, so long as you are a non-political body, animated by philanthropic sentiments towards the black races. I will read you the portion of the *Acte Générale*, to the conditions of which I think you may appeal if the mission is such as I advise. "Article 6. All the Powers exercising sovereign rights undertake to watch over the preservation of the native races, and the amelioration of the moral and material conditions of their existence, and to co-operate in the suppression of Slavery, and, above all, of the Slave-trade ; they will protect and encourage, without distinction of nationality or creed, all institutions or enterprises, religious, scientific, and charitable, established and organised for these objects, or tending to educate the natives and lead them to understand and appreciate the advantages of civilisation." "Article 9. Each of the Powers exercising sovereignty on the Congo undertakes to employ every means that it can to put an end to the trade and to punish those who engage in it." These excerpts from those two articles are sufficiently comprehensive, and I have quoted them as containing indications of the character of the mission I propose to you. In the words of the Act it is a charitable enterprise, sprung from a religious sentiment, and tending to implant in the native minds the lessons of self-protection and cohesion, without which they will never be able to appreciate the advantages of civilisation. It is an enterprise undertaken to bring them out of the haze which clings to the unknown, and to watch over their preservation. It is an institution of peace, tending to the security of the weak from the strong, and to the encouragement of the arts of peace and native industry ; and, as such, it is entitled to the goodwill of the signatory Powers of the Berlin Conference, and to the protection of the Sovereign States through whose territories it shall journey on its peaceful mission. (Cheers). It has been said of old that a city founded on blood shall not stand, and we know that enterprises with violence for their object rarely succeed. This proposed mission or enterprise is not to destroy but to save ; it is to lend the kindly but firm hand, comfort with wise counsel, to cement tribe with tribe in one solid wall for resistance to the threatened invasion of the Slave-hunter, to put the deed and the doer of the abominable evil under the public ban of all the tribes around you. (Cheers.) What is your commissioner to say unto them ? Only such words as every peasant in every village in Africa can well understand. "I come to help you in the protection of your families and your kindred from the men-hunters and kidnappers, and to help defend your homes and your lands from the ruthless robbers who are coming against you." Such assistance will never be refused by the natives. The universal

mode of address to the traveller, "My brother, hail," the universal practice of blood brotherhood, the lengthy invocation of horrid curses on the perjured and fratricide, all prove it. Liberty and fraternity form the basis of their existence. To insure liberty to them is your mission, and a Platonic fraternity every village chief will offer to you. (Cheers.) So far as I have expounded the principles which should govern your mission, have any of you, ladies and gentlemen, detected aught that jars on your feelings? If not, let it comfort you to know that neither to the trembling tribes north of the Nile-Congo watershed will there sound aught unwelcome. You are safely assured if you believe that in like predicament as they are in to-day you would hail the deliverer. Remember, also, that invisible moral power has gained as many victories as a gross material power, on this globe of ours; that in the universe at large moral power is omnipotent. Who knows to what infinite lengths might not this moral power, invoked to-day in this Hall, extend throughout the troubled regions watered by the Nile? (Cheers.) The condition of the people among whom this mission should work may be gathered from the letter of an Arab, named KARAM ILLAH, fakir in the Bahr Gazelle, to the Emir of the army of the MAHDI, found in GORDON'S Journals, page 534:—"I have the honour to announce to you we have captured a large number of female Slaves as booty, and that about 1,360 head of Slaves have already been sent to Shakka, including 200 Slaves of Kanawi. Also all the fakirs have been distributed in the different zaribas in order to collect the booty. And, please God, all that can be got will be sent to Shakka by degrees, as captured. And as the Slaves taken as booty are exceedingly numerous in this part, and are continually arriving at the camp of the MUDIR, we are much pressed in despatching them. We are at present awaiting orders whether to remain here or to come to you, or to wait for the drying up of the waters of the rain, out of compassion for the Slaves who have little infants." The despatch just read contains a sufficiently suggestive catalogue, by which we are well able to gauge the depth of the misery inflicted on the unfortunate people. It is unnecessary to go into harrowing details; those who prefer realism may be referred to Vol. 2, chap. xxx. of "The Congo," lately issued. Those who do not may rest content with the above arithmetical facts. The extent of the country exposed by the abandonment of law and order in the Soudan, which will always be treated as a Slave nursery, and which lies outside of the New Congo State, covers some 150,000 square miles, and was known generally, until lately, as the Equatorial Province of the Bahr Gazelle. It lies principally between the fifth and ninth degrees of north latitude. To the east lies the beautiful Cashmere of Africa, and to the west the Chadda-Congo lands, peopled by harmless races. By an observing English traveller, who was there a few years ago, it is described as having a good climate, even suitable for colonization. Fatal fevers were unknown, therefore Europeans could exist in comfort and prosperity. The whole of it is rich and fertile country, watered by numberless rivers, between which forests of mighty trees and grand undulating plains are found. Tropical luxuriance marked every feature

of it, winding footpaths led through charming sylvan scenery, occasionally embowered by the foliage of an umbrageous forest, where, even at midday, one might enjoy delicious coolness in a dim mysterious twilight. This describes what I have often seen myself; you, also, from the graphic power of the sympathetic traveller, may in a manner imagine a glowingly warm Windsor Park, left all untended, which the sensuous nature of the equator has nourished to a wild loveliness. In these beauteous and profuse lands, wherein nature never plays the niggard, dwelt a few years ago happy peoples, ignorant of everything but of the prodigal abundance by which they were blessed. The stranger, white or black, was welcome when he came, they made him joyous with their simple beers and meads, they invited him to a seat under the frondent shade, and regaled his ears with native minstrelsy, and feasted him with the saccharine juices of the sugar-cane. But, alas! these strangers came only to spy out the land, and were repaid by the discovery of its weakness. They came a second time with numbers of armed men; they dotted the lovely land with zeribas or fortified stations, garrisoned by fierce bandits from Dongola and Berber, and the process of desolation throughout the blooming tropic paradise began. Then Egypt annexed these lands, and despatched English and French, German, and Italian captains to govern and subdue them into some semblance of civilisation. Among these captains were BAKER and GORDON, GESSI, LUPTON and SLATIN, LONG and EMIN, WATSON and LINANT, and others. Then it became known through their reports what great havoc had been committed by the Slave-traders, and England urged Egypt to remedy this evil. Forthwith an edict of the KHEDIVE was published, and a Commission to suppress this fiendish inhumanity was given to GORDON, who, with soul aflame with righteous wrath, set about it in his usual effective way. The Slave war of 1878-9 followed, wherein, in Biblical praise, GORDON "smote the Amalekites hip and thigh." ZEBEHR PASHA was called to Cairo, and SULEIMAN, his son, was shot, and then the country breathed again in peace. So successful was GORDON's administration that in 1882 a surplus of nearly £70,000 was paid by the Soudan into the Egyptian Treasury. On GORDON's return to Europe an Egyptian Pasha named RAOUF filled his place, and in the midst of the chaos that followed there loomed the sinister and ominous figure of the MAHDI, at first dim and scarcely worthy of notice, like a little cloud no bigger than a man's hand on the horizon. To what dimensions he has grown since, ponder upon the tale of the last two years. Think of the numberless thousands mown to pieces by the cannon and rifles of your army; count, if you can, the detachments, companies, nay, whole divisions, of Egyptian troops obliterated from the face of the earth by the hordes that rose from the desert and waste of the vast Soudan. If a man, as has been said, is the noblest work of God, to what a height of nobleness may a complete man like GORDON rise? (Cheers.) Yet he, without fear and without reproach, has fallen, and many more, all noble men—like the two STEWARTS, and EARLE, and BURNABY—not to mention the thousand heroes who fell in the battle and the fray. Oh, the great, solemn, unspeakable pity of it all!

Let us not vex ourselves by indiscriminate blame. Let us seek wisdom from the dread events to guide us in the future. Let us avoid that rash and fatal imprudence which has distinguished both the nation and individuals in their conduct of the Soudan campaign. Let us think of that which brought XENOPHON and his 10,000 from amid greater troubles, which enabled FABIVS to triumph over HANNIBAL, and WELLINGTON over NAPOLEON. Saith the preacher SOLOMON, "Wisdom dwelleth with prudence. Keep sound wisdom and discretion. So shall they be life unto thy soul. Then shalt thou walk in thy way safely, and thy foot shall not stumble." A little of this prudence would have saved HICKS from his fate, GORDON from the long agony consequent upon his noble devotion, BAKER from defeat, M'NEILL from disaster, WOLSELEY from failure, the nation from war, Egypt from humiliation and woe. (Cheers.) If you adventure upon this effort to heal a few of the wounds inflicted upon the tribes of the Bahr Gazelle, let prudence be your guide and counsellor, and your success will be assured. (Cheers.) Having treated thus far briefly of many things relating to the origin of the evils your mission proposes to reduce, of their extent, and the peoples who are oppressed by them and the countries afflicted, let us briefly consider the mode of operations, assuming, of course, that it is really your intention to attempt them. In this thoroughly Christian and charitable enterprise it would be well to combine and unite all the influence that the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, the ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY, the Episcopal Church, and all who lament the loss of GORDON possess, to raise sufficient funds, which, invested, would produce sufficient revenue to support the modest mission proposed. The ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, because it was owing to it that England urged upon Egypt to suppress the Slave-trade, and infuriated the Slave-trading tribes and their chiefs to support the MAHDI's pretensions, and because all GORDON's skilful achievements have been swept away as by a disastrous whirlwind, and of the hero himself naught remains, not even flitting dust, but the memory of the noble fight he made; and the evil threatens to be now much more extensive than ever, and no man can foresee to what extent it may spread unless checked in the quiet, steady fashion I have sketched. The influence of the ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY should be given, because this is a peaceful project of protection for the helpless aborigines and verifies their right to the title. That of the Episcopal Church, because, through an advertisement in *The Times*, I have seen it was its intention to establish a Church Mission at Khartoum, which is now an absolute impossibility; but it may establish one within the Nile basin yet, if it works harmoniously with this charitable mission. The friends of the hero, who profess to lament him, cannot prove their sincerity better than by carrying out his intentions. He died not in your service as a Liberal or as a Conservative, but as an Englishman, which is proved by his last farewell. "I have done the best I could for the honour of our country. Good-bye." His toils and perils, his murdered sleep and wrecked nerves, his months of agony, oneliness, and cheerless solitude, his anxious year, deserve that. The people

who condemned him to this long pain, urged him to set out alone for that contentious hell, and to abandon the wise and great plans which he, with a "forecasting genius," had laid out for the benefit of the blameless and unoffending tribes of the Bahr Gazelle, should deliberate and resolve to some such worthy issue as this. As some mitigation of this offence against reason, in which you—his countrymen and countrywomen—are involved, I beseech you bestow this dearly bought charity. But how? On the Congo there are several Christian missions of various denominations which were initiated without ostentatious appeals. Except the general interests of Christianity they were without the sharp and urgent incentive to action that you have. Yet I must confess a marvellous success has rewarded the efforts of the leading missionaries, COMBER, GRENFELL, SIMS, CRAVEN, PERES, CARRE, and AUGOUARD, of the Baptist, the Livingstone, Congo, and Roman Catholic missions. From £2,000 to £8,000 per annum have been disbursed by each mission judiciously, showing that missionaries may not only be very zealous but very practical. Nothing has deterred them in the pursuit of their calling, neither can they be charged with imprudence. With no special training that I know of, the leaders, by instincts born of natural talents, have known how to bear themselves nobly and with the dignity belonging to their calling before white and black. Unobtrusively they marched on and founded their comfortable missions, which were endowed with the good will of all observers. A thousand miles into the interior had been spanned by them a year ago. Fourteen Protestant and four Catholic missions had been erected, as religiously benevolent in their practical operations as the religious sentiments which made them possible could desire. Within each of these are teachers surrounded by cheery, good-tempered little savages, the offspring of adult savages who have finally conceded that there is merit in these institutions, and liberty is given to them to learn the rudiments of a civilisation that may some day do wonders for this neglected part of the world. Supposing now, taking courage from what these are doing, you were to begin from the point you land at, the head of navigation on the Biyerré, establish friendly relations in like manner as the missionaries have done, and build your dépôt, to maintain your communications with Europe, and whence you may launch out on your mission of mercy. The next station should be at the point where you have certain proof that the most southerly posts of the Egyptian troops were established. Here a halt should be ordered until the presence of your commissioner is understood to be for the native good, and the aborigines have felt that his arrival presages no harm to them, when their revelations of the events that have occurred within their knowledge will enlighten him as to his future course, whether he shall establish himself to extend that influence by which he gathers the threads of the story, retreat, or advance. Without ample proof that what he hears is based on fact, prudence requires that no advance should be made until he is sure of his ground. There may be some white or Egyptian commander in his neighbourhood who has retreated thus far from the *mêlée*, hoping that from the south deliverance might come, or

some belated traveller, or European wanderer, or some independent native of Dongola, inoffensive by nature, who has secreted himself in some sequestered nook and settled as a friendly ally of a native chief, as we often find in other parts of Africa. From such, of course, information more accurate and reliable may be obtained. The Egyptian commander must be sounded cautiously, and if your commissioner has been supplied with credentials from the KHEDEVE he will be only too happy to acknowledge its influence. If he is some renegade Christian he will be only too glad to assert the reasons that induced him to disguise his faith; if he is some impoverished traveller, a JUNKER, a CASATI, or an EMIN BEY, you can quite understand how welcome will the appearance of your commissioner be to him. But whatever remnants of Egyptian companies, or individuals, deserted soldiers, or otherwise, found lurking in the wilds, that may gather to the standard of charity which you have raised, it must be understood that no aggressiveness must be manifested. The frontier must be searched everywhere for the despairing wretches who fled from the confusion of the Lower Nile, they must be persuaded and encouraged to rehabilitate themselves in the good graces of their ancient friends, and, united with the aborigines to raise a protecting bulwark to arrest the advance of the Slave-hunters, to form a nucleus or place of refuge, in short, for the oppressed. No important step to be taken which would be likely to change the character of the enterprise until your managing council here shall have known and considered the report of the commissioner. And, besides, no precaution is too great to fend off conflict. It is likely, also, that the aborigines themselves, smarting under the memories of persecution and high-handed insult, and seeing friendly allies increasing in number, might feel the fire of the new passion for retaliation glow within them; but the duty of the commissioner must be to reduce the heat, and cool the glow by soft persuasion. Meanwhile, while he—this excellent and most prudent commissioner of yours—is exploring and sounding carefully the tribes to the north, behind him the road is gradually becoming better known, widening and broadening. Others are adventuring after him, taking advantage of his wise leading, making the path a general thoroughfare for peaceful intercourse for mutual profit. The ever-fearless missionary will not be far behind the commissioner, paving the pathway with good deeds, riveting the spikes he first drove, until the trader may safely venture. Or your commissioner may be likened unto the ploughman who drives his ploughshare deep into the stubborn ground, and afterwards harrows it, and the missionary unto the sower that drops good seed into the ground, and the trader unto the harvestman who reaps the substantial blessing from the field so skilfully cultivated. To people who have been all their lives eating their puddings, or snoring in the depths of downy pillows, or sandwiched between their villa and their office (laughter) these things may sound impossible, but we are somewhat familiar with this style of constructive business, taught by that best of teachers—practice—and know whereof we speak. Do you but find the money, and it may be done workmanly, and in a manner to win your approbation. (Cheers.)

In this brief sketch of how the enterprise may succeed there are many small details which it would be better to intrust only to your council. I have only grouped before you the main measures to be adopted, which, indeed, must be followed if you would be successful. The distance to that field where your commissioner halts for earnest work is 6,200 miles from this Hall. For 6,000 miles of that distance he may travel as safely almost as from here to Liverpool. There will be left about 200 miles, which, if not accessible to your commissioner, will prove him to be only an imprudent bungler, fitter for a cobbler's bench than to represent you. At the two hundredth mile he will find himself by a river on which, with a suitable boat, he might float down to the Mediterranean, past Khartoum, Metemmeh, Berber, Korti, and so on ; not that I would advise him to try it while connected with you. If he can only unite the Niam-Niams, the Sere, the Bongo, the Golo, the Ndugu, the Muttu, the Rol, and Jur tribes into a confederacy for their own self-preservation, he will have accomplished all that is desirable at present. Along all highways and by-paths leading northward and westward and eastward, the influence of such a State will run like wildfire, but the commissioner must not be carried away by this. More than ever his firmness will be required to keep this aroused passion for defence within the borders of control, for the purpose of it is not for aggression, but for self-defence and the establishment of liberty, without which the natives cannot be taught the blessings flowing from civilisation. (Cheers.) We need not speculate upon what may grow out of such a project after realization, but you are all conscious that nations, like individuals, must first be taught to know their wants before they demand to be suitably equipped. Out of these rising wants, the sense of which you will have created, will arise the profits those commercially inclined expect. It is also unnecessary to mention the character of these profits, as the most shallow homebred intelligence well understands them, and it is altogether useless to dwell upon them. By the Greatest of men it has been said that "Man liveth not wholly by bread," and I need not tell you that we sometimes study something higher and nobler than ledgers and cookery books. Though frequently obliged by mortal nature to ponder upon our sublunary necessities, there is also a spiritual nature which hungers after things celestial, and from our souls spring the heavenly sentiments of pity, mercy, charity. And it is in the name of pity for the unoffending and helpless peoples upon whom you have unleashed those dog-hearted Baggara and men of Berber that I plead ; it is in the name of mercy for the orphaned Niam-Niams, and others who have lost their father GORDON through your unkind thoughtlessness that I stand here to-day delivering this appeal ; it is in the name of charity for the enslaved, which covereth a multitude of errors, that I have invoked the name of your dead hero, who was both compassionate and charitable, and dared to tell you that if you would free your skirts from dishonour, and the stains which the past two years have left upon you, you should assist the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY in this work, which alone is practicable in the present state of affairs. (Loud and prolonged cheers, amid which Mr. STANLEY resumed his seat).

CARDINAL MANNING, who was received with cheers, said the resolution which had been committed to him was in the following terms :—" That this Meeting has listened with deep interest to the luminous exposition which Mr. STANLEY has now given of the scheme originally propounded by the late GENERAL GORDON, and of its vast possibilities in the future for the extinction of the Slave-trade, and the extension of Christian civilization and of legitimate commerce in the regions of Central Africa ; that the Meeting views with the deepest solicitude the continued increase of the Slave-trade, coupled as it is with the disordered and disastrous condition of the tribes inhabiting the valley of the Nile, and hereby expresses its conviction that England has incurred responsibilities towards the people of those countries which she cannot repudiate without injustice and dishonour." The last words of the resolution were very strong, and he believed them to be true. They adopted the scheme which had been laid before them by Mr. STANLEY, in his most interesting and touching address, and, as he had said, it was the very scheme which the benevolent and charitable heart of GENERAL GORDON had conceived, and, he might say, the work that dropped from his hand when he fell at Khartoum. It was their duty as Englishmen to take up that work and never to slacken for an instant in carrying it forward. (Cheers.) Mr. STANLEY had sketched in a very clear manner that scheme of GENERAL GORDON, and he might state that six weeks or two months ago he had the patience and kindness to sit for two hours with him (CARDINAL MANNING) at his table, explaining the scheme which he had laid before them that day, but in more detail. What he said was that between the head of the Congo and the head of the Nile, and even more near, because the affluents of both rivers offered facilities for transmission, there was a division of 280 miles. The two rivers could be brought into closer connection if those 280 miles could be made more safe. This tract of country was the main hunting ground of the abominable man-stealer, and it was in that region that the Arabs engaged in the Slave-trade committed their greatest atrocities. It was also the great highway for Arab Slave dealers, who demoralized and ravaged tribe after tribe. Therefore, if that 280 miles of territory could be brought into a condition of greater civilisation and safety, the hunting ground of the Slave-dealers would be lost to them, and the highway into Central Africa would be closed to their depredations. He did not believe that that would be an undertaking beyond the powers of England. Mr. STANLEY had told him that not more than £5,000 a year would be required in order to maintain a staff of men equal to the task. There would not be the slightest difficulty in finding persons to carry out that object, but the only difficulty would be in making a selection from among the number who would be ready to do so. The President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was present, and he (CARDINAL MANNING) looked to the merchants of this country to provide the tribes in those 280 miles of territory with the first elements of civilisation, and also of self-defence. Such a scheme as this was one which no man in England ought to shrink from through any failure of courage. Surely they had done greater things in the past. He referred to

the record of work done 50 years ago, in the utter extinction of the Slave-trade, and he urged them to emulate the spirit of their fathers and to abolish Slavery in all parts of the world. It ought never to be said that in England, at the zenith of her power, there was no man to carry out the last words of GENERAL GORDON. He thought that an appeal to the manhood of England was all that was necessary. As to the £5,000 it would be a shame and a reproach if it were not forthcoming. The public mind was dark on the subject, and he believed that if only a light was spread over England it would soon be ablaze from shore to shore as it was fifty years ago. England was certainly responsible, by the fact of our being in those regions. He did not, however, believe that it was our will that took us there—he believed that it was the force of Divine Providence, and the will of God. That being so, we could not shuffle off our responsibilities. If we were to withdraw passively, without attempting to correct the evils which existed, it would be an act of injustice, and it would be dishonouring England and her fair name. His Eminence, in conclusion, made an eloquent appeal to the public of all religious denominations, and to the Guilds of London, to aid to the utmost of their ability, the great object they had in view—namely, the abolition of Slavery in all parts of the world. He resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. JAMES F. HUTTON, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and was carried unanimously.

Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON moved a vote of thanks to Mr. STANLEY, for his interesting and valuable address, and also to the LORD MAYOR.

VISCOUNT CRANBORNE seconded the resolution, and referred to the efforts made by Mr. STANLEY in the course of his distinguished career for the advancement of civilisation all over the world.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the Meeting separated.

The Slave-Trade in the Soudan.

MEETING IN MANCHESTER.

UNDER the auspices of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, Dr. R. W. FELKIN delivered a lecture on the 27th July, in the Friends' Meeting House, Mount Street, Manchester, on the Slave-trade as it is now carried on in the Soudan. Mr. ALDERMAN KING occupied the chair, and in addition to Dr. FELKIN, the Society was represented by the Rev. HORACE WALLER, Mr. W. H. WYLDE, C.M.G., (late head of the Slave-trade Department, Foreign Office), and Mr. C. H. ALLEN, (the Secretary). Among the other gentlemen on the platform were the Rev. CANON WOODHOUSE, the Rev. S. A. STEINTAL, Mr. J. F. HUTTON, Mr. C. THOMPSON, Mr. W. POLLARD, Mr. G. ROOKE, Mr. A. SIMPSON, the Rev. J. MEDICRAFT, Mr. ROBERT LONGDON, &c., &c.

Dr. FELKIN said there were two objects he wished to accomplish that evening. In the first place he wished to try and revive the interest which,

years ago, the people of Manchester, and England generally, took in the Slave-trade, and the unhappy and miserable condition of the Slaves. Secondly, he desired to give them some description of the Soudan, and to endeavour to show what a prize the Manchester people had lost, or might lose, by the disastrous policy which England had conceived it her duty to carry out in that ill-fated land. He had nothing to do with politics, but he hoped to convince those present that the evacuation of the Soudan would cause the Slave-trade to revive and flourish in all its former vigour, and that England was morally responsible for this disastrous result. If Slavery was to continue they ought to let the Slave routes alone, and not add to the misery of the wretched creatures ; but if Slavery was to be abolished they ought to speak out with no uncertain sound, and at once, as far as the Soudan was concerned. It could be abolished, and would have been long ago, had not only half-hearted support been given to the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. After describing the districts through which he had travelled, Dr. FELKIN went on to say, that it was not only the deserts between the Red Sea and Khartoum that had to be considered in the question of the evacuation of the Soudan. Much more was involved. If it were evacuated, the old Slave-trade must inevitably revive, and the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, although miserably supported, was morally bound to use all possible endeavours to prevent the blackest crime being committed which, he thought, would ever have sullied Britain's fair fame. The time had now come when action must be taken ere it was too late. (Applause.) The blood of thousands lay at England's door, and the people of England ought to take heed that it was not required at their hands. (Applause.) After referring to the commercial advantages to be gained by suppressing the Slave-trade, and opening up the Soudan, he went on to say that many people were of opinion that the Soudan ought to be entirely relinquished, because it was an encumbrance to Egypt, and they considered that its development was impossible. The result of its relinquishment would be very disastrous. In the first place, an artificial frontier would have to be constructed at great cost, and that frontier would have to be protected by a large army, which would entail far more expense than the cost of ruling the Soudan. The effect would also be disastrous in Egypt itself, and would necessitate our occupying that country for a longer period than would otherwise be needful. It was also impossible to leave the Soudan in the state it was before the Egyptians annexed it. Its evacuation would cause it to relapse into a state of civil war, worse than it had ever known, and Khartoum would once more become the centre of a thriving Slave-trade. The vacillating policy of England had much increased the difficulty of arriving at a solution of this great problem. The rumour had, however, come that the MAHDI was dead. This gave England one more chance to do her duty. All that was needed was a firm declaration of a decided policy, to let the people know that the tyranny of the past was for ever gone, and that even-handed justice was again to be administered. The people would then rally round us, and the Soudan would at last have peace,

the peace which GORDON longed and watched and prayed for, and for which, at last, too noble to betray his trust, he died. (Applause.)

The Rev. H. WALLER moved a resolution affirming the desirability of forming a Committee in Manchester, to co-operate with the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and nominating the Rev. S. A. STEINTHAL, Mr. ALDERMAN KING, Messrs. J. F. HUTTON, A. SIMPSON, R. LONGDEN, F. GODLEE, and E. H. FULLER, with power to add to their number, as members of such Committee. The Soudan problem, he thought, would be almost solved by the laying of the Suakin-Berber railway, if OSMAN DIGNA was appointed traffic manager.

Mr. W. H. WYLDE said that when he was in the Foreign Office he used to think that the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY was a great bore, as it never let them have any peace. After a time, however, he changed his mind, for he saw how useful that body was. From his long experience of the Foreign Office he felt sure that if it were not for the continued action of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY there would be very little done towards putting down Slavery and the Slave-trade. Mr. WYLDE warmly seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.



EASTERN ROUTE TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

By MR. F. L. MAITLAND MOIR.

(*Concluded from Page 410*).

"FROM Matope we continue our route by water. The screw-steamer *Ilala*, placed on Nyassa by the Free Church Mission, though too light a craft for the weather often met with on the Lake, still keeps communication open.

"The river above this is deeper than below the cataracts, but there are some reefs of rocks extending under water across the whole breadth, which require to be very well known before it is safe to navigate. The *Ilala*, in gaining her experience, got a hole four feet long ripped in her lower plates.

"The banks to near Pamalombe are fairly high and defined, but lose themselves in marsh at some places. In this lakelet, especially, landing is almost impossible. It is very shallow, in many places being only four feet deep. Fortunately the bottom is thin mud, through which the steamer ploughs without damage.

"To the east is the chain of mountains bordering the plateau, Zomba, a fine table-mountain, being the most striking landmark.

"Passing out of Pamalombe (the exit, by the way, is rather difficult to find) there are some six or eight miles more of river, on which are situated MPONDA's big villages. MPONDA is known as one of the great Slave-traders. Many Zanzibar Arabs stay with him, and have built comparatively large square houses. Much of the trade from the Bubica country and south-western half of the lake crosses the river here. Slaves in transit have at times been seen, though they are more commonly kept out of sight. They

are ferried in large canoes across the river, which is about 200 yards broad. Polygamy is common throughout the country, but MPONDA is notorious for his number of wives. When YOUNG passed, eight years ago, he was said to have 300, and since then they have anything but diminished.

LAKE NYASSA.

"Leaving the river, which is sandy at its exit from the lake, we emerge on the broad blue waters of Nyassa, stretching 350 miles to the north. The lake at the south end is divided in two by the mountainous promontory which ends in Cape M'Lear, so on entering it seems narrow, and only when to the north of that cape can one get a fair idea of its size.

"The lake is situated in a remarkable hollow in the great table-land. It is 1520 feet above the level of the sea. Hills are always visible at varying distances from the shore. At some places, notably at the Livingstone Range, on the north-east near Mount Waller, and between it and Bandawe, near Rifu and Cape M'Lear, the mountains come down to the shore, leaving only little stretches which can be cultivated. More ordinarily there is a plain of alluvial soil, varying from one to ten miles in breadth, before the hills are reached. As a rule the east coast is deeper and more rocky, the west shallower and more sandy.

"On entering the lake, we coast along and double Cape M'Lear, when a voyage of six miles south-west takes us to the anchorage before Livingstonia.

"The site for the mission was chosen chiefly on account of the bay in which the steamer anchors. Rising directly behind the station, and continuing to Cape M'Lear on the north-east, are high hills, which afford shelter from the prevailing southerly gales, while Bird Island, seawards, gives protection from the occasional northerly winds which are sometimes very severe. Fierce blasts come down from the hills at night, sometimes rendering a berth on board not the most comfortable bed imaginable, but the land is so near, that no dangerous waves have room to gather, and the anchorage is safe. * * *

THE TRADE IN BLACK IVORY STILL FLOURISHES.

"On account of its unhealthiness, and the consequent deaths, the principal station of the mission has been moved to Bandawe, half-way up the lake on the west coast; but Cape M'Lear, which had been formerly practically uninhabited, now boasts several large villages of natives, who came for the protection a white man's name affords.

"On the east coast there is the chief MAKANJIRA, who has many Arabs at his village, and does a large trade in ivory and Slaves. I once met one of his headmen at the ivory market, six hours out of Quilimane. To the west is MPEMBA's, another similar chief.

"From Livingstonia a long day's run takes us to Kotakota, where JUMBE's is one of the largest villages on the lake. He owns several dhows, built on the spot, in which he carries his ivory, white and black, to the other side, often to Losewa. When the voyage commences, so does baling out the

water, and it does not stop till the dhows are safe on the sand in some creek. But, with their large calico sails, they make a quick run if the wind be favourable. When the *Ilala* first came up, JUMBE was very frightened that it would stop his dhows, but now he makes little or no attempt at concealment, sometimes passing with a load of Slaves close to the steamer. He is at war with the Angoni, and has sometimes been pretty hardly pressed; but two years ago he gained a victory, and brought back fifty heads of the fallen enemy to garnish his stockade, and strike terror into the hearts of his foes. Since then he seems to have been master of his position. * * *

FROM NYASSA TO TANGANIKA.

"On the third day from Bandawe, and passing Mount Waller, a noble table-mountain and deep bay, we reach Karongas, whence the land journey to Tanganika commences. The lake has narrowed considerably, and the Livingstone Mountains on the other side are distinctly seen, their sharp jagged summits clearly defined against the sky; they plunge abruptly into the lake. Here, on the west, there is a plain of six or eight miles before the first rise is reached. The land north-eastward is flat, and surrounded by hills, and a beautiful country it is. The character and habits of the tribes here are different from those further south, partly, perhaps, because they have not yet been overcome by the Slave-hunters. To the south, in most places, everything seems sacrificed for safety. Houses are crammed together on a small island, or huddled in a small stockade. The grain stores are built on piles 100 yards into the lake, or hidden in caves, or in the tall grass. They may have a few goats, but cattle are things of the past.

A PRIMITIVE PEOPLE.

"Here, and especially a little to the north, there are no stockades, but groves, miles and miles in length, of fine banana trees, and nestling among these are pretty clean houses of the people, placed for convenience to the cultivation, and not merely with regard to safety. The houses of the headmen are round, and very well and neatly made, the plaster inside and on the lintels often tastefully corniced. The several houses of a chief are placed in the form of a square or oblong, which is weeded and swept scrupulously clean. Handsome large leafy trees are carefully tended to supply shade. The people are tall, muscular, and lithe, but not overburdened with dress. When we first went among them the men, and even chiefs, were fully clothed with five or six brass whipped cords round their waist; the women wore a strip of fine bark cloth, three inches wide, fastened to a similar belt. When they do get cloth they, especially the women, almost invariably try to manufacture it into a bonnet—in other words, they tie it round their heads. They have large herds of carefully tended tame cattle; most of these have iron bells round their necks, and in the cool gloamin' 'when the kye come hame,' though not tended by bonnie lasses, but brought in at the run by little naked herd boys, the musical clang of the big cow-bells, growing louder as they approach, and slowly dying away again as the patient intelligent creatures turn gently

aside on reaching their own homes, one cannot but be struck with the quite idyllic beauty of the scene, and fervently wish that that peace and happiness may long continue.

"Many of the fields are hoed up into beds, square and trim as a market-garden at home. The men here do much of the heavy hoeing, the women weeding, sowing, etc.; whereas, further south, nearly all field work, hoeing included, falls to the women's share. Cattle-tending and war are considered man's proper occupations. Men usually carry half-a-dozen dangerous-looking barbed spears, and, in time of war, shields. They are said to be treacherous, but I have found them pleasant to deal with, and when our poor friend CAPTAIN BERRY was, while bathing, carried off by a huge crocodile, one of the biggest chiefs in the country followed, with a dozen men, breast-deep into the water to try and recover the body: this quite voluntarily on his part, while he refused to let us enter that part of the river with him. The men are warriors, and many of them consider carrying beneath them—the work of Slaves—but gradually these prejudices are being overcome, and some now come to us to be employed as required.

MR. STEVENSON'S ROAD TO TANGANIKA.

"To return to the steamer, the whole north end is sadly deficient in harbours. There are rivers, but, though open after a heavy flood, the first storm drives a sandbank right across the mouth. It is no uncommon thing to find a river 100 feet wide and 12 deep, within 200 yards of the lake, with a sandbank across its mouth over which you can walk dryshod, the river percolating through the sand. Sometimes sand-pits form themselves conveniently, but of course these are not permanent. Too often the steamer has to anchor out in the lake, and passengers and goods have to land in boats.

"A very important section of this East Coast Route is being constructed at the expense of Mr. JAMES STEVENSON, of Largs, in the form of a road to connect Nyassa and Tanganika. The distance is more than 250 miles. After crossing the plain westward for about nine miles the road has been cut in the side of a hill above the Rukuru River, to avoid crossing it five times, as was done by the native path. In the cutting some interesting fossils were last year discovered by PROFESSOR DRUMMOND. Then commences the pull up to the table-land between the lakes; this part is very hilly and difficult, and the road as far as it is made is a great improvement.

"Reaching the plateau, the traveller finds himself among a new set of tribes. For these 40 miles not a village will be found, and though there are some in valleys not far from the road, these are strongly stockaded, and the people again live in fear of their lives. They seem to be a part of the Asenga great division of the Bantu race. On the plateau there are different tribes with different languages (we pass the Awiwa, Amanga, Amambwe, and Alungu), yet there is much less difference among them in their customs and manners than between them and the north-end natives we have just left. * * *

"Africans as a rule, to avoid exciting the cupidity of enemies, rarely sow more than will barely suffice to keep them till the next cereal is due. Should a crop fail through drought, caterpillars, or locusts, the family subsists on fruits and roots till the next is ready. Fortunately there is enough of the uncivilised animal left in the Negro to enable him to starve for a considerable time in the hope of a feed in the future. But picture to yourselves this process of agriculture carried on all over the country, and the wonder is that any trees remain. As it is, there are really few on ground at all available for cultivation that do not show signs of the axe. * * *

THE TRAIL OF THE SLAVE-HUNTER.

"From the Saisi and Fwambo to Tanganika, so lately as 1878, there was a fairly well-peopled country, with several important villages. Zombe was described as one of the finest situations one could wish for a station. A strongly stockaded village, with plenty of cultivation and friendly people, situated on the high plateau, on a pleasantly undulating slope, and with a beautiful clear cold stream, reminding one of a Highland burn at home, it appeared healthy—the *beau ideal* of a site. It was arranged that our friends from Tanganika should meet us at this village. But on our reaching it we found utter desolation; grass, ranker in places than on the plains, told where cultivation had been, hippopotami and buffaloes had laid waste the banana groves, the doors of the stockade were nearly impassable from thorns and creepers, while within and without the whitening skulls told of the too common tragedy in Africa of a fair and smiling country turned at one fell swoop to a grave and a ruin, by the grasping avarice of some fiend in human shape. One pitied those who had lost their lives, whose bones lay bleaching there, but what of the helpless women and children torn from their simple happy homes to form part of some Slave caravan? Happier, truly, they who were dead and done with it, than they who, ill-fed, overloaded, tied together in droves, at last succumbed on the thousand-mile road to the coast. From Fwambo to the lake, and on till we reached the Lofu Valley, a distance of nearly 90 miles, the villages and gardens were all gone, and it was one vast wilderness—the men and women who had entertained STEWART, HORE, and others at Pambete and Kasakalawa, all butchered, carried off as Slaves, or fugitive. We had, therefore, to pitch our tents on the sandy shores of the lake, and depend entirely on our rifles to supply the wants of our men during the ten days we stayed there.

LAKE TANGANIKA.

"The table-land surrounding Tanganika breaks down more abruptly to the lake than at Nyassa. Not three miles from our camp a great wall, 2,500 feet high, rose in places almost perpendicularly. Further north the hills recede, leaving plains or bays near the lake. At this point the dead trees within the comparatively recent watermark clearly point to the great rising of the level of the lake some years ago, which has been already noticed by travellers. The waters have again receded many feet, and are still going back,

leaving long traces of bare rock, gravel, and sand. Three or four months is sufficient to render the sand almost impassable with grass, bush, and rushes.

"At Liendwe, near the mouth of the Lofu, there is one of the advance guards of civilisation, in the London Missionary Society Station, where the *Habari Ngema* ("Good News") is being built, in spite of danger and detention consequent on the serious disturbances lower down the line of communication.

A SLAVE CARAVAN.

(*By an Eyewitness*).

"Within twenty miles of this station, while we were on the march from Nyassa to Tanganika, the fertile valley of the Lofu was the scene of a terrible Slave raid. An Arab, KABUNDA, who had been settled there for about ten years, having many houses, cultivation, and Slaves, determined to go to Zanzibar with his ivory. So he picked a quarrel with KATIMBWE, the chief, and took all his cattle, then organised a sudden raid through all the valley, and every man, woman, and child who could be found was seized and tied up. Very few managed to escape him or his keen hunters, and a caravan was made up for the coast; but the smiling valley that had been known as the Garden of Tanganika, from its fertility and the industry of its people, now silent and desolate, was added to that already long stretch of hungry wilderness through which we had been passing.

"The day after we arrived at the sandy shore at Kasakalawa on Tanganika, we heard that an Arab caravan had reached the plain, a couple of miles to the south of us. It was KABUNDA and his party. We were three, LIEUTENANT PULLEY, Mr. ROXBURGH, and myself, with about fifteen armed blacks. Some of the armed Arabs came along evidently to inspect our force, so we thought it best to go and visit them. Taking our revolvers and a rifle or two, we walked along the shore to where we saw the crowds camping. The sands were broad and flat, and behind there was a dense thicket of light trees and reeds in which the main part of the camp was hid.

"We were received in a temporary pavilion in grave, sedate Arab fashion. Curdled milk was produced and handed round; and after some conversation in Swahili we parted. In the afternoon our visit was returned, when we regaled them with coffee and biscuits; later, he sent us a lamb and a small bag of rice. To deal with, so far, he was the polished gentleman. He told us he was going on next morning, and would pass our tents; his caravan was about 3,000 strong, two detachments had gone by a road to the back of us, as could be seen by the tracks in the grass. Accordingly we were up betimes to see them pass.

"First came armed men, dancing, gesticulating, and throwing about their guns, as only Arabs can, to the sound of drums, panpipes, and other less musical instruments. Then followed, slowly and sedately, the great man himself, accompanied by his brother and other headmen, his richly caparisoned donkey walking along near by; and surely no greater contrast could be

conceived than that between this courteous white-robed Arab, with his gold embroidered *joho*, silver sword and daggers, and silken turban, and the miserable swarm of naked squalid human beings, that he had wantonly dragged from their now ruined homes in order to enrich himself.

"Behind the Arab came groups of wives and household servants, laughing and talking as they passed along, carrying the camp utensils and other impedimenta of their masters. After that the main rabble of the caravan, the men armed with guns, spears, and axes. Ominously prominent among the loads were more Slave sticks, to be handy if any turned refractory, or if any likely stranger were met. Mingling with and guarded by these came the wretched overburdened tied-up Slaves. The men, who might still have had spirit to try and escape, were driven tied two and two in the terrible *goree* or taming-stick, or in gangs of about a dozen, each with an iron collar let into a long iron chain, many, even so soon after the start, staggering under their loads.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

"And the women ! I can hardly trust myself to think or speak of them—they were fastened to chains or thick bark ropes ; and very many, in addition to their heavy weight of grain or ivory, carried little brown babies, dear to their hearts, as a white man's child to his. The double burden was almost too much, and still they struggled wearily on, knowing too well that when they showed signs of fatigue, not the Slaver's ivory, but the living child would be torn from them and thrown aside to die. One poor old woman I could not help noticing. She was carrying a biggish boy who should have been walking, but whose thin weak legs had evidently given way ; she was tottering already ; it was the supreme effort of a mother's love—and all in vain ; for the child, easily recognisable, was brought into the camp a couple of hours later by one of my hunters, who had found him on the path. We had him cared for ; but his poor mother would never know. Already, during the three days' journey from Liendwe, death had been freeing the captives. It was well for them ; still we could not help shuddering as, in the darkness, we heard the howl of the hyenas along the track, and realised only too fully the reason why. Low as these poor Negroes may be in many moral qualities, they have still strong maternal affection, and love of home and country. How long are they to be at the mercy of any armed scoundrel who may care to carry them off ?

THE REMEDY.

"The remedy is to open up these dark and distant places by regular communication and commerce, and for such Associations as the International to step in with strong hand in support and defence of the oppressed. And then such horrid spectacles as we that morning witnessed will be things of the past, and the shores of Nyassa and Tanganika may once again be peacefully settled by quiet villagers, and mission-work and education prosper among them.

General Gordon Anti-Slavery Memorial Fund.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY appeal to the public for donations to a fund to perpetuate the memory of GENERAL GORDON. The sums received, if sufficient, will be invested, and the income derived will be devoted to carrying on the work of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, of which body GENERAL GORDON was a Member of the Committee. It will appear in the Annual List as GENERAL GORDON ANNUITY, thus connecting his name with the Society's work so long as that body exists.

The following sums have been already promised or received :—The Right Hon. The BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS, £100 ; Mrs. SURTEES-ALLNATT, £50 ; J. W. WAGNER, Esq., £100 ; Mrs. BRUCE (Daughter of Dr. LIVINGSTONE), £25 ; W. H. WARTON, Esq., £5 ; Miss TOLLETTE (per Rev. C. T. ACKLAND, £3) ; E. C., £5.

Contributions to this fund are earnestly requested to be sent to

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary*.

55, New Broad Street, London.



The Anti-Slavery Society and the King of the Belgians.

THE following congratulatory address to the KING OF THE BELGIANS, on his acquiring the Sovereignty of the Congo Free State, has been forwarded to His Majesty by the Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY :

"British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,

"55, New Broad Street,

"London, E.C., June 10th, 1885.

"TO HIS MAJESTY LEOPOLD II.,

"Roi des Belges et Souverain de l'Etat du Congo,

"SIRE,—At a meeting of the Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, held on the 5th instant, it was unanimously resolved that a hearty vote of congratulation should be forwarded to Your Majesty from this Society on the occasion of the sovereignty of the Free State of the Congo being conferred upon your Majesty.

"Ever since the first formation of the Committees and Associations whose labours have culminated in the foundation of a Free State guaranteed by the civilised Powers, this Society has felt the warmest interest in the work so steadily and generously carried forward by Your Majesty, in the face of almost insuperable difficulties.

"The suppression of Slavery and the Slave-trade is the object for which this Society exists, and it therefore hails with unqualified satisfaction the crowning of the edifice raised upon the banks of the Congo for the upholding of human freedom by the undaunted labours of the intrepid explorer, Mr. H. M. STANLEY, and the devoted cosmopolitan benevolence of Your Majesty.

"The attention of this Society has been lately turned to the scheme proposed by the late GENERAL GORDON for attacking the Slave-trade in its southern stronghold—the comparatively unexplored regions between the Congo and the Soudan.

"GENERAL GORDON would appear to have left the development of this plan as a legacy to the civilised world, and the Committee invite the attention of Your Majesty to the small pamphlet accompanying this letter, which contains a sketch of the idea originated by GENERAL GORDON, and also some particulars in reference to the proposed railway from Suakin to Berber, which they hope may eventually be completed, notwithstanding the obstacles that have lately arisen.

"The Committee, in conclusion, beg to offer Your Majesty the expression of their high consideration, and of their hope that the great work commenced on the Congo may prove a blessing to humanity, and an undying honour to Your Majesty.

"On behalf of the Committee,

"We have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

"Your Majesty's most obedient humble servants

"EDMUND STURGE, *Chairman*,

"CHARLES H. ALLEN, *Secretary*."

[TRANSLATION.]

Brussels, June 28th, 1885.

"SIR,—I have lost no time in placing before the King the Address of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY of Great Britain. His Majesty was much touched by this new proof of the sentiments of your Society. He begs me to sincerely thank you in his name. The interest which the members of your Society take in the foundation of the Free State of the Congo causes its Sovereign to hope that their sympathy will be extended to its organisation and development, the success of which is so intimately bound up with the development of civilisation in those regions.

"The King attaches the greatest value to the continuance of the appreciation of your Society in the progress of the new State.

"His Majesty thanks you equally for sending to him the pamphlet respecting the railway from Suakin to Berber. In these days railways are the great vehicles of civilisation. His Majesty therefore joins his prayers to yours that Central Africa may speedily be opened by railways, not only in the regions watered by the Congo, but also in those of the Upper Nile.

"The ever to be deeply regretted GENERAL GORDON wished to develop simultaneously the prosperity of these two regions, thinking, without doubt,

that there exists a certain connection (*connexité*) between them, and that the works undertaken in the one could not fail to have a felicitous reaction upon the other.

"Accept, &c. &c.,

"STRAUCH,

"To EDMUND STURGE, Esq."

"Colonel.

HOW TO CHECK THE SLAVE TRADE IN EGYPT.

THE following Memorandum on the above subject has been drawn up for the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY by "An English Resident in Cairo," whose pamphlet on the abuses of the existing system has just been issued.

1. The annual grant of £1,200 to the Slavery department is far too small; it should be increased to at least £12,000; formerly it amounted to over £20,000.

2. The department should be under the sole and independent control of English officials, and entirely disconnected from any of the Pashas and from Palace influence. The *employés* should be made to feel that they are under the special protection of the English Government, and, as such, safe from any annoyance on the part of the Palace. I lay great stress on the fact of the department being under the sole charge of English officials, for natives are liable to be influenced by the Palace and by the Pashas, especially as long as the permanency of our tenure of Egypt remains so doubtful. Foreign officials are mostly adventurers, who, either from monetary considerations or with a view to advancement, merely pander to the wishes of the Palace and Pashas.

The anti-Slavery department should be disconnected from the police and *gendarmérie* department, the officials of which, whether English, foreign, or natives, object to spoil their prospects of obtaining decorations or promotion by a too close attention to their duties.

3. The Slave-dealers should be judged summarily by an independent police magistrate of English nationality (for instance, the chief of the Slavery department). He should be intrusted with the fullest powers, entirely dependent for rewards, &c., on the English Government, and should deal with the cases at his own discretion and without a jury. The English Consul and a native might act as assessors. The magistrates should deal solely with Slavery cases. It is perfect nonsense to refer the matter for trial to a court-martial composed of native subordinate officers of the Egyptian army, who not only have Slaves of their own, but, moreover, are thoroughly subservient to the influence of the KHEDIVE and the Pashas. A system of subpœnas should likewise be instituted, and those refusing evidence, or giving false witness, be severely punished for contempt of court and perjury.

4. GORDON'S proposal for the compulsory registration of all domestic Slaves should be put into force, and a tax should be imposed on the owner for each of his Slaves, just as, in England, one has to pay a tax for each manservant. The tax should only be dispensed with when the liberation papers are forthcoming. False declarations should be punished as perjury; this

would not only create a source of fresh revenue for the Government, but would also render the department self-supporting. With reference to the objection put forward as to the difficulty of knowing what goes on behind the harem walls, this might easily be obviated by attaching some eunuchs to the department. Eunuchs are allowed to penetrate everywhere.

5. An impression exists in Egypt that we no longer care much about the suppression of Slavery. The charges contained in the pamphlet should be made the subject of a public remonstrance, and, if possible, of punishment; for how can we expect any concurrence with our views among the lower classes when the latter see how openly we permit the KHEDIVE, the Pashas, and the Beys to defy the stipulations of the convention? The people of Egypt should be shown that we will tolerate crime neither in high nor yet in low places, and that the mere fact of holding a high position does not shield from remonstrance and punishment. This will do more to inculcate notions of justice than any mere judicial reforms.

6. A stop should be put to the practice of conferring Turkish decorations on Englishmen by the KHEDIVE (especially on officials holding police and civil appointments); for how can we expect any independence on their part when they know that the honest attempt to remove any abuse in connection with the Slave-trade, or otherwise, only results in their losing all prospects of decorations and of future promotion? The most honest become to a certain extent demoralized. We need only refer to one of the solitary exceptions to this rule—namely, Mr. CLIFFORD LLOYD, who, no matter how unpleasant his manner, did, during his ten months' tenure of office, more to remove and stop abuses than has ever been effected before. He was thoroughly uncompromising in his determination to root out abuses, and there was almost a complete cessation of the Slave-trade during his stay in Egypt. And yet he alone received no decorations or advancement, and was finally ousted by the intrigues of the KHEDIVE and of NUBAR; all the natives who served him well have suffered for it since his departure. What an inducement for unflinching honesty is thus held out to other English officials, who, by merely allowing things to slide, obtain decorations and promotion to their hearts' content!



THE MOZAMBIQUE AND NYASSA SLAVE TRADE.

By LIEUT. H. E. O'NEILL, R.N., H.M. CONSUL AT MOZAMBIQUE.

THIS very interesting pamphlet of twenty-four pages, published by the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, price 6d., may be obtained at the Offices, 55, New Broad Street, E.C. It is well worthy the study of all interested in the welfare of the people of Central and Eastern Africa, so many of whom are continually carried off into Slavery.

CONSUL O'NEILL has had special facilities for studying this great question, and it is plain to see that his heart is true to the cause of human freedom for which he so eloquently pleads.

France and Morocco.

THE following address from the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY has been forwarded to M. GREVY, President of the French Republic.

"British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,

"London, E.C., July 18th, 1885.

"A son Excellence M. JULES GREVY,

"Président de la République Française.

"M. LE PRESIDENT,

"The COMMITTEE of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY have seen with lively interest the action taken by the French Government for the suppression of Slavery in MOROCCO, by withdrawing the protection of FRANCE from native Moors, unless they would consent to relinquish the Slave-trade and to give up the holding of slaves.

"The COMMITTEE congratulate the FRENCH GOVERNMENT on the promptness which enabled them to be the first to carry out so beneficent an action ; a step which the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY had long urged the BRITISH GOVERNMENT to take.

"The degenerate condition of the people of MOROCCO, and the hardships endured by them under the grinding tyranny of extortionate rulers, have long been a disgrace to humanity ; and it is with feelings of satisfaction that the COMMITTEE of the SOCIETY have seen the visit of a Moorish Embassy to the capital of FRANCE, as they believe that if the Government of MOROCCO is brought more closely into personal relations with civilized Powers, it will tend to raise that country from the barbarism in which it has so long been sunk.

"The COMMITTEE venture to hope that the Government, over which YOUR EXCELLENCY so worthily presides, will not fail, in its dealings with the Government of MOROCCO, to urge upon the rulers of that country the necessity of putting a stop to Slavery and the Slave-trade, which are a curse to humanity and a blot on the civilization of the age.

"We have the honour to remain, on behalf of the Committee,

"M. le Président,

"EDMUND STURGE, *Chairman*,

"CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary*."

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## England and Morocco.

CONTRARY to expectation, rumours reach us from Morocco that the British Minister is likely to retain his office for another year. His recent action with regard to the English and Foreign press has had a prejudicial effect in Morocco, both upon foreigners and natives. There will now be little possibility for the spread of information, or for the redress of the manifold grievances of the down-trodden people of that neglected country. It seems as though the voice lately raised on their behalf is to be stifled.

Slavery and the Slave-trade exist in some of their worse forms, close to a British Colony, and yet no one dares to speak for the victims of a cruel oppression.

## CAIRO

# Home for Freed Women Slaves,

*Under the Auspices of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.*

### London Committee:

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR, M.P. (SIR R. N. FOWLER, BART.)

RIGHT HON. W. E. FORSTER, M.P. SIR T. FOWELL BUXTON, BART.

EDMUND STURGE, ESQ. (*Chairman of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society*).

*Treasurer* : JOSEPH ALLEN, (*Messrs. Harwood, Knight & Allen, 18, Cornhill, E.C.*).

*Hon. Sec.* : CHAS. H. ALLEN, F.R.G.S. (*55, New Broad Street, E.C.*).

*Treasurer in Cairo* : COL. C. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, R.E.

*Offices* : 55, New Broad Street, E.C.

### REPORT.

THE London Committee having received from Sir EVELYN BARING, President of the Cairo Committee, a statement as to the present condition of the Home in Cairo, now issue to the contributors to the fund raised in England their final Report, to which they append extracts from Sir EVELYN BARING's Report, and copy of his letter acknowledging receipt of the money collected by them.

The Committee are glad to note the hopeful nature of Sir EVELYN BARING's last Report, and trust that the work now commenced may be carried on successfully, and fulfil all the expectations and wishes of its promoters.

#### REPORT OF LONDON COMMITTEE TO COMMITTEE IN CAIRO.

"London, March 27th, 1885.

"The Committee in presenting their final Report, on handing over the management and control of the affairs of the Home to the Committee in Cairo, under the presidency of Sir EVELYN BARING, beg to submit the following short statement of facts.

"Towards the end of the year 1883 application was made to the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY with a view to collecting funds for the establishment of a HOME in Cairo for FREED WOMEN SLAVES. The SOCIETY entered warmly into the project, which was strongly supported by the Right Hon. W. E. FORSTER, M.P., through whose personal influence the principal part of the money was obtained. Many of the subscriptions promised to Mr. FORSTER were annual for two years; and information having been received from Sir EVELYN BARING that the HOME in Cairo had been started, and that money was required, these sums have now been collected by the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, which has gratuitously afforded the necessary office room and clerical labour.

"With the collection of this fund, and the starting of the HOME the duties of the LONDON COMMITTEE may be considered to be completed, and in handing over to Sir EVELYN BARING the balance of the sum in their hands, amounting to a total of £1,600, the COMMITTEE at the same time resign their function into the hands of the PRESIDENT and COMMITTEE in Cairo.

"By order of the Committee, CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Hon. Sec.*"



CAIRO HOME REPORT.—*Continued.*

EXTRACTS FROM SIR EVELYN BARING'S REPORTS.

"Cairo, 9th January, 1885.

"HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has paid £100 to the Cairo Committee. We have received a few other subscriptions here, including one of £10 from LORD NORTHBROOK.

"Now as regards the present situation. We all much regret the delay which has taken place in establishing the HOME. It has been due partly to the great difficulty which has been encountered in finding a suitable house and matron, and partly to the fact that several members of the Committee, myself included among the number, were unavoidably absent for some months last year. A house has, however, now been taken, at a rent of £300 a year. The lease was signed on December 31st. A matron has also been engaged from January 1st.

"The Egyptian Government have intimated their intention of subscribing £250 to the HOME. They have also given some useful furniture free of charge.

"The English military authorities have granted exceptional assistance to the Committee in founding the HOME. We have also to acknowledge the assistance we have received from the Water Company at Cairo, which has volunteered to supply water to the HOME at a reduction of fifty per cent. of their ordinary charges. The Egyptian agents of the Insurance Company, to whom application was made to insure the house, have also very kindly proposed to recommend to their Directors in London that the insurance should be effected free of charge. A few preliminary arrangements, such as the purchase of some articles of furniture, &c., remain to be made; I hope, however, that in a very short while the HOME will be ready to receive its inmates. More than this I cannot at present say. No effort shall be wanting to ensure the success of this most interesting experiment—for such it is—but it is as yet impossible to say how far it will succeed. Experience alone can show us whether the Slaves themselves will be willing to take advantage of the benefits which the HOME will confer on them.

"I need hardly say that it is our wish to keep the London Committee fully informed of all important matters in connection with our proceedings here. I do not doubt, however, that they will agree with us in thinking that the detailed management of the HOME, as well as the responsibility for expending the funds which have been subscribed, may most advantageously be vested in the Committee sitting at Cairo."

"Cairo, April 19th, 1885.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst. I have also received, through the Bank of Egypt, £775 on account of the Slave HOME.

"The temporary absence of several members from Cairo prevents me from calling together a properly constituted Committee, but I am sure that I shall be expressing the views of the Committee in sending to the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY their cordial acknowledgments for the assistance which the Society has given in this matter.

"The funds now at the disposal of the Committee will, I think, enable the HOME to get on for two years. By the end of that time we shall be able to judge whether the experiment has worked sufficiently well to justify a further appeal being made to the public for subscriptions. All I will say for the present is that a fair number of Slaves come to the HOME, and that in most cases no difficulty is found in providing them with situations. On the whole I am well satisfied with the progress which has so far been made, and I think that there is a very fair prospect that the HOME will prove a useful and beneficial Institution.

"I remain, Dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

"CHAS. H. ALLEN, ESQ.

"E. BARING."

### CONTRIBUTIONS to the CAIRO HOME received by LONDON COMMITTEE.

|                                         |         |                                      |         |
|-----------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| A. B. C. ... ..                         | £2 0 0  | Fry, Miss... ..                      | £3 3 0  |
| Aggett, J. ... ..                       | 3 0     | Fry, Miss E. W. ... ..               | 2 2 0   |
| Aldham, Mrs. W. C. ... ..               | 10 0    | Fry, Lord Justice... ..              | 5 0 0   |
| Alexander, The Misses ... ..            | 2 0 0   | Gard, W. S. ... ..                   | 1 1 0   |
| Allnatt, Mrs. Surtees ... ..            | 10 0 0  | Gibson, C. P. ... ..                 | 1 0 0   |
| Anon, per the late T. Harvey ... ..     | 10 0    | Gladstone, Right Hon. W. E.,         |         |
| Atkinson, H. J. ... ..                  | 1 0 0   | M.P. ... ..                          | 20 0 0  |
| Barclay, J. Gurney ... ..               | 100 0 0 | Granville, Right Hon. Earl, K. G.    | 20 0 0  |
| Barnett, Mrs. (per Mrs. J. Sturge)      | 5 0 0   | Harris, J. Tyndall ... ..            | 10 10 0 |
| Bartlett, T. S. ... ..                  | 1 0 0   | Harvey, The late Thomas ... ..       | 10 0 0  |
| B. B., per Misses Trevenan ... ..       | 5 0 0   | Harvey, William ... ..               | 5 0 0   |
| Binns, Mrs. ... ..                      | 5 0 0   | Hill, F., and Family ... ..          | 3 0 0   |
| Brown, Mrs. Woolcott ... ..             | 2 0 0   | Hirst, M. M. .. ...                  | 2 0 0   |
| Brydone, H. G. ... ..                   | 1 1 0   | Hopkins, Misses ... ..               | 10 0 0  |
| Buxton, F. W., M.P. ... ..              | 21 0 0  | H. S. B. ... ..                      | 10 10 0 |
| Buxton, The Dowager Lady ... ..         | 50 0 0  | H. V. ... ..                         | 20 0 0  |
| Do. (Ex. of Rachel Buxton) ... ..       | 20 0 0  | Jackson, Rev. Canon ... ..           | 5 0 0   |
| Buxton, Miss ... ..                     | 2 0 0   | Kennaway, Sir J. H., Bart., M.P.     | 5 0 0   |
| Buxton, Miss C. E. ... ..               | 5 0 0   | Macauley, Miss ... ..                | 5 0 0   |
| Buxton, S. Gurney ... ..                | 20 0 0  | Manning, His Eminence Cardinal       | 5 0 0   |
| Buxton, Sir T. Fowell, Bart. ... ..     | 200 0 0 | Medley, G. W. ... ..                 | 10 0 0  |
| Buxton, T. F. ... ..                    | 200 0 0 | Middlemore, Mrs. ... ..              | 1 0 0   |
| C. ... ..                               | 1 0 0   | Middlemore, W. ... ..                | 5 0 0   |
| Campbell, Hon. Dudley... ..             | 5 0 0   | Moilliet, T. ... ..                  | 2 2 0   |
| Christian, (Readers of <i>The</i> , per |         | Monteagle, Dowager Lady ... ..       | 1 0 0   |
| Messrs. Morgan & Scott) ... ..          | 2 10 0  | Morley, Samuel, M.P. ... ..          | 200 0 0 |
| Church, Very Rev. Dean ... ..           | 5 0 0   | Newcomb, Mrs. ... ..                 | 10 6    |
| Churchman, A. ... ..                    | 10 0 0  | Noailles, The Countess de ... ..     | 100 0 0 |
| Compton, Theodore ... ..                | 1 1 0   | Palian, A. ... ..                    | 5 0     |
| Cropper, James, M.P. ... ..             | 50 0 0  | Pease, Arthur, M.P. ... ..           | 100 0 0 |
| E. B. ... ..                            | 10 0 0  | Pease, Sir J. W., Bart., M.P. ... .. | 25 0 0  |
| Englishman, An... ..                    | 1 0 0   | Ringrose-Ion, Mrs. ... ..            | 1 1 0   |
| Falmouth, From 2, Woodland              |         | Saldanner, H. ... ..                 | 2 0 0   |
| Terrace... ..                           | 3 5 0   | Schiff, E. F. ... ..                 | 50 0 0  |
| Fisher, Joshua ... ..                   | 4 0 0   | Smith, Mrs. S. E.... ..              | 10 0 0  |
| Forster, Right Hon. W. E., M.P.         | 100 0 0 | Stables, H. ... ..                   | 18 0    |
| Fox, A. M. ... ..                       | 3 0 0   | Stevenson, James... ..               | 100 0 0 |
| Fox, G. H. ... ..                       | 2 0 0   | Sturge, George ... ..                | 20 0 0  |
| Fox, R. ... ..                          | 5 0 0   | Taylor, The Misses A. and E. ... ..  | 10 6    |
| Friend, A, Bath ... ..                  | 10 0    | York, Anti-Slavery Friends at ... .. | 14 0 0  |
| Do. per Mrs. Southey ... ..             | 1 0 0   | York, Women's Adult School ... ..    | 4 2     |

## Obituary Notice.

### MRS. MARIA W. CHAPMAN.

THE death is announced of Mrs. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, a lady long well-known in Abolitionist circles in the United States. Deceased was born in 1806, and after her marriage with Mr. CHAPMAN, a wealthy merchant of Boston, she became one of the leaders of society in that city. An ardent friend of the cause of emancipation, Mrs. CHAPMAN laboured for many years with the late Mr. LLOYD GARRISON, and other leaders of the movement, for the abolition of Slavery. Mrs. CHAPMAN was the close friend of HARRIET MARTINEAU, and the latter committed to her the immense mass of journals, memoranda, letters, papers, and manuscript studies, relating to the whole of her literary life. Miss MARTINEAU's "Autobiography" appeared in 1872. It consisted of two volumes, but there was also an additional volume of "Memorials" by Mrs. CHAPMAN, who edited the entire work.

## FORM OF BEQUEST

TO THE

## ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

"I give to the Treasurer of the Anti-Slavery Society, or to the person for the time being acting as such, whose receipt I direct shall be a full discharge for the same, the sum of £ sterling (free of Legacy Duty) to be applied for the general purposes of the said Society, to be fully paid out of such part of my personal estate as is legally applicable to such purpose."

## OFFICES TO LET.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY has an excellent suite of SECOND FLOOR OFFICES to Let; very quiet Street, no thoroughfare.

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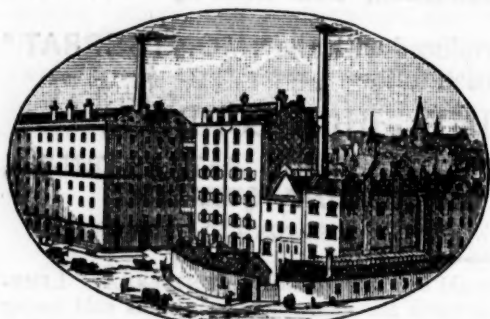
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